

nature of an order to leave, except in the case of those located in the more inaccessible towns. It was simply a precautionary measure, intended to prepare them should circumstances demand their removal.

Sir Lionel said that he had no information indicating that such a necessity was imminent, but desired his countrymen to feel that their government was manifesting a proper interest in their welfare and safety. The notification carried assurance that the British Minister would make every effort to give them warning of unusual developments in time to permit them to reach places of safety.

The French Minister, Paul Lefevre, said that he had no intention of leaving the capital at this time. He added that he had issued no warning to French residents, but considered it quite probable that he would follow the example of the British Minister, although there was only a limited number of his countrymen outside the big cities.

Señor Aldape left to-night for Vera Cruz. On the train with him were two hundred soldiers. It is announced that his destination is France.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy spent Sunday in the country.

General Blanquet, the Minister of War, attended a bullfight. It was noticeable that fewer of the lower classes, who are usually much in evidence at the bullfights, attended today. This was said to be due to the fact that recruiting officers are taking advantage of such gatherings to swell the ranks of the army. The bands played in the parks, which were filled with the usual Sunday crowds.

WILSON PREPARING FOR QUICK ACTION

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 16.—It was plain from outward manifestations to-day that the Mexican situation was regarded here as critical. General Huerta's evident intention of maintaining his defiant attitude toward President Wilson is expected to bring on a quick crisis.

The administration long ago decided that unless Huerta yielded, definite action would be necessary, and for more than a week President Wilson and the Secretary of State have been making preparations and laying plans for action in the event of an emergency. The administration has been lifted to a point of great optimism and a sudden drop will not improve the temper of the Washington government. It is, rather, likely to cause President Wilson to take speedy and drastic action.

Secretary Bryan visited the White House this afternoon and had a long conference with the President, who broke his usual rule of not engaging in public business on Sunday. The President failed to attend church this morning on account of the Mexican situation.

Telegrams were received at the State Department from Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City, and from John Lind, the President's personal representative, at Vera Cruz. These kept Mr. Bryan at the department until a late hour. The Secretary said that conditions were such at this moment that they could not be discussed. He intimated that it would be dangerous to the success of the administration's policy if he were to divulge the facts.

There is every reason to believe that if Huerta continues to show that he has no intention of complying with the American demands the President will break diplomatic relations with Mexico by recalling Nelson O'Shaughnessy and probably handing his passports to Señor Alcaraz, the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires here. It is likely that the administration will then wait to see the effect of this move on Huerta, in the hope that the stubborn general will realize how thoroughly in earnest the President is and will weaken.

News of the resignation of Señor Aldape from Huerta's Cabinet was received with great interest in Washington. It has been known here that Aldape has tried to bring Huerta to the point of yielding to President Wilson's demands. Those familiar with the situation in Mexico City say that Aldape is one of the most modern of the men Huerta has had around him. It is believed that he probably has a better realization of the strength and power of the United States than any of Huerta's advisers. Knowing that the United States could smash Huerta if it once started to do so—a point on which Huerta seems never to have been fully convinced—it is believed here that Aldape may have tried to induce Huerta to get out to save Mexico.

A feature of the situation which attracts attention in diplomatic circles is the peculiar position in which some of the diplomatic representatives in Mexico City are placed by the support their governments are giving to the American policy. It is an open secret that some of these diplomats have totally disagreed with President Wilson's course, and their reports to their governments had much to do with the embarrassing situation which arose when it was discovered that several European countries were in accord with this government. This came to the knowledge of Huerta in due course, and from it he derived much courage.

Throughout the Mexican trouble the administration here has been greatly embarrassed by the diplomatic body in Mexico City, and when the crisis is over there is no doubt that the State Department will take steps to clear up certain unfortunate actions of foreign diplomats in the Mexican capital.

MADRID PRAISES HUERTA

Calls Him Last Defender of Latinism in North America.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Madrid, Nov. 16.—As was the case before the Spanish-American War, most of the Spanish papers are printing cartoons in which American policy in Latin America is attacked. The daily "El Debate" has an editorial condemning President Wilson's Mexican policy, and insinuates that the real matter is in the oil concessions.

A Catholic paper says that General



EMETRIO DE LA GARZA, JR.

Huerta will be considered as the last defender of Latinism in North America against Anglo-American absorption.

A letter signed by Mr. Dubois, former American Minister to Colombia, was printed to-day in several papers. It notes the history of the negotiations initiated by him, under instructions of former President Taft, for an honorable settlement of the differences referring to Panama, and he expresses the opinion that a reparation, due to Colombia, should be made as soon as possible in order to maintain the prestige of the United States in Latin America.

EXPECT FIGHT AT TUXPAM

Rebels Reported Active Near That Port and Tampico.

Vera Cruz, Nov. 16.—Rear Admiral Bouch, of the United States battleship Louisiana, off Tuxpam, reports indications of rebels in strong force in the vicinity of Tuxpam and Tampico, and says that both places are likely to be attacked at any moment.

Commander Kittelle, of the gunboat Wheeling, reports that there are fifteen American women and children at Tanguio, near Tuxpam, and that the rebel leader refuses to permit them to leave, on the ground that their departure would be taken as evidence that they are not safe within his lines. If they are still being held to-morrow, Commander Kittelle says, steps will be taken to secure their release.

Several federal detectives, who have been employed along the northern frontier, arrived here to-day from Tampico and proceeded to Mexico City. They complained that they had been unable to obtain their salaries. Accompanying them was an American named Devine, from San Antonio, who is believed to be an agent of President Huerta.

The number of refugees arriving here from Mexico City is not now very great. They are mostly women and children and are escorted by men relatives, many of whom will return to the capital. All the hotels are crowded, and it will be difficult to find shelter for refugees if the rumored general exodus from Mexico City occurs.

Among the refugees here are the superintendent and members of the office staff of the Vera Cruz Isthmus Railroad, who left their headquarters at Tierra Blanca, believing the indications so threatening that it would be inadvisable for them to remain.

John Lind was engaged almost all of to-day in his office receiving and sending dispatches. He declined to say anything regarding the situation.

SAY SOLDIERS ROB BANKS

Rebels Accuse Federals of Looting Guaymas Concerns.

Nogales, Mexico, Nov. 16.—Enlisted men of the federal troops defending Guaymas have robbed banks and business houses of the city of more than 220,000 pesos, according to advices received to-day at constitutionalist headquarters here. It was said that the federal soldiers had not been paid for many months and that demoralization of General Pedro Ojeda's troops might make unnecessary an attack on the Gulf port city.

Aside from Guaymas, Sonora, the federalists hold only Mazatlan, in Sinaloa. All other important points in Sonora, Sinaloa and Tlaxcala, on the west coast, are said to be in the hands of insurgents. It was asserted to-day that an attack on Mazatlan would be made within a few days.

Orders were issued to-day to open the custom house at Juarez, the border city captured yesterday, and minor ports of entry on the Chihuahua, Texas, and New Mexico line, all of which are held by the constitutionalists.

REBELS SHOOT PRISONERS

More Executions of Federals Captured in Juarez.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 16.—Two federal officials of Juarez who were taken prisoners by General Francisco Villa's rebel troops were executed at Juarez to-day. They were Pablo Ebaev, an official in the Police Department, and Juan Crodova, chief of the secret police.

The executions took place at the Juarez cemetery. The condemned men standing on the brink of newly dug graves and falling in when shot. Mrs. Ebaev was present when the sentence was pronounced, and pleaded with General Villa to pardon her husband, but he refused.

Fourteen federal prisoners were taken to the cemetery to bury eighty-nine of the soldiers killed in the Juarez battle. One of the prisoners, fearing that he was to be executed, tried to escape and was shot by the guards.

The rebel officers say that all of the federal volunteer troops and regular and volunteer officers will be killed. The soldiers of the regular army will be pardoned.

BACKS WILSON'S BOYCOTT

Covarrubias Declares It Need Continue Only a Little Longer.

London, Nov. 16.—Señor Covarrubias, formerly Mexican Minister to Russia, said to-day that President Wilson need only continue his boycotting policy a little longer and the Constitutionalists could be trusted to provide a proper solution for the difficulty.

General Huerta's defiance could not change the situation, Señor Covarrubias said, for the United States had conducted all the negotiations with such dignity and such a desire to find a peaceful and permanent solution that it was not likely to be tricked into acting hastily.

WOULD SUPPRESS BOTH HUERTA AND CARRANZA

Emetrio de la Garza Declares This the Fair Course for the U. S. to Pursue.

BELIEVES IN "HANDS OFF"

Mexican Lawyer Asserts Washington Is Misinformed and Is Deciding Matters "with New York's Eyes."

"War is inevitable unless the present plans of the United States are changed," declared Señor Emetrio de la Garza, Jr., an international lawyer and prominent citizen of the City of Mexico, at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"Huerta will never get out under Washington's arrangement," continued Señor de la Garza. "He will die before resigning. To whom can he resign? He will not flee. Who can accept his resignation?"

"The solution of the whole question is a third person or party. If Washington would ask the good Mexicans to name a committee of ten to select a new President the situation could be saved without bloodshed or worry. Washington is getting its information from persons who do not know conditions in Mexico; they do not understand the people."

"If the United States feels obliged to intervene in any way—and I do not think it should; I think we should be left to fight our own fight—it should put down both Huerta and Carranza. Both would resign their leadership if each knew that the other would quit."

Blockade Means War.

"A blockade means war. Mexico has no marine, but its trade is carried by the ships of England, Germany, Italy, Spain and other countries. Do you think they will not object to the United States stopping their entrance into Mexican ports?"

"And why ruin and reduce to misery the Mexican people because of the mistakes of politicians? The nation does not deserve that. The people are not responsible and have always been friendly to America."

"I believe the sense of justice of the government and people of America will find some other solution than that now being tried, but it will never be found in a government by Huerta or Carranza. The United States must listen to impartial Mexicans and help Mexicans who believe in a neutral national government which will stand for the protection of both sides and everybody. It must not aid either side of the present conflict."

"A general election cannot be held in Mexico, because there are ten or twelve states engaged in war and there is no Congress that will supervise and declare the result of such election. The people are divided into two fighting bands. They can elect a Congressman, but not a President."

"What is the objection to General Huerta's violent acts? Bloody affairs, as they claim? Well, the same theory applies to General Carranza. He pretends to be President by force of arms, bloody revolution, burning towns, looting everywhere. And that, they say, is the way to restore the constitution and take revenge for the death of Madero!"

Carranza Should Go, Too.

"If Washington wants to follow a neutral, impartial course, why not ask General Carranza to do—resign and permit none of his friends to have anything to do with ruling Mexico? Then help and support a neutral man, guaranteeing to every man, rich and poor, army and church, his rights. That will be a fair and just policy, if Washington has anything to do with Mexico."

"But, I repeat, I think we should be left alone to settle our own differences. I do not admit or believe that the United States has any right to interfere, more than to ask indemnity for damages to American lives and property. The idea of using pressure against one party and helping morally the other party is not the best to obtain any good and practical results."

"I am a lawyer and I never knew of anything like a pacific blockade. And the blockade will not be against Mexico, but only against nations."

"If General Huerta is forced out, who is to be the new man, and under what authority is he going to be appointed? He cannot come down from heaven, and he cannot rise up from the earth. He must be elected, or proclaimed, or supported by some one."

"Whether one man is going to resign or not; whether cabinets are changed or not; whether one town is taken or retaken, amounts to nothing. Huerta has changed hands about ten times."

"With due respect, I desire to say that, in my opinion, the policy of Washington toward Mexico is a very bad one, though I believe it is sincere, and this government's intentions are good. It simply does not understand the situation. It is not informed."

"Neither Huerta nor Carranza sees the real interests of Mexico. They are in a death duel for revenge more than anything else."

Other Serious Problems.

"The pacification of Mexico involves the solution of other problems than fighting, military measures and executions—problems not yet presented to be studied, much less to be decided. Out of a country of 15,000,000 inhabitants, 12,000,000 are Indians, uneducated people, who have not had a chance to live and behave like human beings. That's why Mexico has always been in a state of anarchy or under a dictatorship."

"You understand very well that people who are fighting in Mexico, hundreds of thousands of them, who are now receiving two pesos a day and have a rifle and wine and women and honors—what they call honors—are not going back to the peonage system at

HUERTA'S SIDE TOLD BY SENOR DE LA GARZA

A committee of ten to select a new ruler for Mexico who is not connected with Huerta or Carranza. War is sure if the present Washington policy is maintained.

President Wilson is getting his information from persons who do not understand conditions and making his decisions with "New York's eyes."

If the United States feels obliged to intervene in any way it should put down both Huerta and Carranza.

Huerta cannot resign, for there is no one to accept his resignation or to name his successor, as no general elections can be held.

Washington offered free importation of arms to Carranza if he would agree not to use them against the United States, and Carranza refused the offer.

ifty centavos a day, and that the pacification of the country requires the solution of the agrarian, or land, question, and the solution of the wage and other questions affecting the working classes.

"Unless you offer them something better in peace than they have in war, they will continue to fight."

"Washington offered to let General Carranza import arms freely if he would consent not to use them against the United States, but he rejected the proposition. It looks as if—personally, I don't believe it—but it looks as if Washington were purposely making propositions to each party that cannot be accepted, and from this premise the conclusion is forced that Washington is unintentionally bringing on war."

"Washington is deciding these important matters with New York's eyes. It should invite Mexicans to visit Washington and tell this government what to do."

Señor de la Garza will soon visit Paris. Asked if he were going to France to raise money for Huerta, he laughed and replied: "That's ridiculous. He can't get any money anywhere. I am simply a patriot, without connection with either party in Mexico, and I am not here on a political mission. I hope The Tribune will give this matter publicity and let your country understand the situation in mine."

WHITE PLAINS DISCARDS POLITICAL PARTY LINES

Big Town Debt Forces Fight on Candidates for Village President.

The annual village election at White Plains takes place to-morrow, and for the first time in its history party lines are being eliminated.

The three candidates for Village President are Eben H. P. Squire, former President John J. Brown, who held the office for nearly a dozen years, and former Trustee John T. Bohill, nominated on a Citizens' Progressive ticket and endorsed by the Progressives.

An impressive list of bankers and large property holders, some of them well known Democrats, have come out openly in support of Brown, asserting that because of his long experience and familiarity with village affairs, he is the best equipped of the several candidates to reorganize municipal affairs on a businesslike and economical basis.

Some of these men, including President Cromwell of the First National Bank and Home Savings Bank; Howard E. Foster, president of the Central Bank of Westchester County; Charles J. Quinby; Joshua M. Sprague; John J. Thompson and others who played a big part in the White Plains boom of a few years ago, believe that with Brown's return to the Village Presidency there would be another boom in White Plains and increased real estate and business development.

The large interests in the village as well as the property holders claim a crisis is at hand and that with a debt of over \$100,000 the greatest need is for a business administration.

The office of Village President carries no emolument, and the man taking it does it solely from the standpoint of civic pride. The present administration is Democratic.

PRISON FOR NAVAL OFFICER

Lieut. Steele Gets Five Years at Hard Labor for Assault.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.—Lieutenant Benjamin Harrison Steele, U. S. N., entered the Eastern Penitentiary here yesterday to serve a sentence of five years at hard labor for drunkenness, assault and scandalous conduct. He had been found guilty by a court martial sitting at League Island.

After the findings had been approved by Secretary Daniels Steele was taken from his cell on the battleship Maine and was "broken." His shoulder straps were ripped off and a short time afterward he was on his way to prison.

Lieutenant Commander Walker G. Roper, of the battleship Mississippi, was judge advocate of the court. He refused to discuss the trial to-day.

Steele was brought here about four weeks ago from Cleveland, where he was in charge of the hydrographic office and of the Lake Erie recruiting station. He was said to have assaulted his superior officer there.

Steele was born in Kansas and was appointed to the service from that state in May, 1901. He is said to come from a prominent Kansas City family.

FEAR CHILD WAS STOLEN

Florist and His Wife Search for Missing Daughter.

A three-year-old child, Winifred Beyrre, disappeared on Saturday night when she was on the street with her parents in front of her home, at No. 243 East 38th street. Joseph Beyrre, who is employed by a Broadway florist, and his wife, Clara, took their little girl out with them when they went on an errand at 7 o'clock. They stopped to speak to an acquaintance and when they were ready to go on the child had disappeared.

A house-to-house search was made, without avail. The little girl was dressed in a white fur coat and hat and blue cloth dress. Her parents believe that a passer-by took a fancy to the child and picked it up. Another child was kidnapped in this neighborhood three weeks ago and was found in Long Island City ten days later.

NATIONAL GUARD WEAK; WAR INVITES DISASTER

Paper Strength of Organized Militia Is Misleading and Hides Deficiencies.

POSSIBLY 50,000 READY

Thousands of Recruits Needed—Rifle Practice Poor—Artillery Incomplete—Experts Make Gloomy Forecasts.

The national guard is far below its paper strength, and war with Mexico or any other country might invite at least a preliminary disaster.

This is the view of experts. They say that if war with Mexico should be declared to-day the national government would find an astounding weakness in the national guard. Instead of having 150,000 trained men ready to move on Mexico "at the drop of the hat," as some members of Congress have estimated, President Wilson would be lucky if he could muster 50,000 able-bodied men, according to critics of the organization.

Paper returns of the strength of the national guard are said to be very unreliable and contain many deficiencies. Poor rifle shooting, in which 65 per cent are said to have disqualified, is one of the glaring weaknesses. Large increases in field artillery are needed, also many thousands of recruits to fill the gaps.

The paper strength of the national guard on file at the War Department is 9,142 commissioned officers and 112,710 enlisted men. The War Department also has records of statements made by national guard officers to army inspecting officers as to their opinion on the number of their men who would respond to a call to arms in the service of the United States, and these opinions are that from 30 to 100 per cent would respond. These are mere conjectures, however, and the figures have yet to be proved.

Dependable Strength Not Shown.

When men physically unfit for war service, married men and those that would not volunteer because families are dependent on them are taken into consideration it would make a large reduction in the paper strength. The official paper strength, as every one well versed in national guard affairs knows, does not truthfully represent the duty doing men of an organization. The figures are gathered at the annual inspections made in the armories, during which energetic, and frequently ridiculous, efforts are made to gather in the men for the annual counting.

The men thus enrolled on paper at the annual inspections never appear when there are camp duty, maneuvers, ordinary drill or rifle practice. This is an indisputable fact. As to absence of men from rifle practice and the poor showing in qualifications, Brigadier General Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., chief of the division of militia affairs, War Department, said a few days ago: "It is disappointing that during the year 1912, the last one for which complete records are on file, less than 60 per cent of all the men armed with the rifle held target practice, and only about 25 per cent of those men, or so per cent of all the men armed with the rifle, failed to obtain the qualification of third class marksman, the lowest grade that indicates an appreciable value on the battlefield. In nineteen states less than 50 per cent of the men armed with the rifle engaged in target practice."

Very little improvement in attendance at rifle practice has been shown this year. It is believed by some authorities, however, that with a war excitement a number of men who are not attentive to their duties in time of peace might respond when the call to arms came, but many of these would have had no instruction in rifle practice.

Guard Would Have to Volunteer.

With 50 or 70 per cent of the grand total of 121,852 members of the national guard found fit for duty, there would be a valuable skeleton organization to fill up with volunteers. It was the hope when the national militia law was adopted that the national guard would be turned over to the army for war just as it stood, without any further physical examination of the men. This, however, according to the Attorney General of the United States, cannot be done, and in case of war the national guard would have to volunteer, as it did in 1898, and be mustered into the United States service as volunteers.

The mustering in would take time, as the physical examination of each man would have to be made previously. Then the organizations, filled up with recruits, would be sent to camps, where they would have to be instructed and hardened for several months before being sent to the front. All this detail consumes time, and those conversant with the plain facts point out the absurdity of assuming that there are over 121,000 guardsmen ready for war.

The 3d Infantry, N. G. N. Y., made up of separate companies in various cities, is the largest regiment in the national guard of the United States, having 1,066 officers and men on its roll. As it requires a little more than 1,200 men for an infantry regiment at war strength, even this command, assuming that all of its members now on the roll were fit for war, would have to recruit about 500 men.

There are thirteen infantry regiments in the state, with a present strength of 10,648 in the aggregate. Assuming every man fit for war—which, of course, is far from the fact—no fewer than 10,647 recruits would be required for the infantry alone to fill up to war strength. In reality, 15,000 recruits would be nearer the actual figures, and the New York guard, it is admitted by army officers, is ahead of that of any other state.

Aggregate Strength of Guard.

The following shows the strength in detail of the officers and men in the different departments and arms of the service of the national guard:

General officers, 40; Adjutant General's department, 129; Inspector General's department, 74; Judge Advocate General's department, 71; quartermaster's corps, 374; medical department, 744 officers and 2,709 men; corps of engineers, 122 officers and 1,078 enlisted men; ordnance department, 143 officers and 57 men; signal corps, 82 officers and 1,177 men; inspectors of small arms practice, 125; chaplains, 127; cavalry, 264 officers and 3,997 men; field artillery, 274 officers and 4,706 men; coast artillery, 472 officers and 7,228 men; infantry, 6,216 officers and 91,627 men. Total officers in national guard, 9,142; total enlisted men, 112,710; aggregate, 121,852 officers and men.

Official reports at the War Department bear testimony to the fact that the na-

MANILA CORDIAL TO HARRISON

Philippine Governor General Begins His Career Auspiciously.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 16.—The War Department has received the report of the arrival of former Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, now at Manila as Governor General of the Philippine Islands. The account is accompanied by photographs which show the cordial reception accorded to Mr. Harrison when he reached Manila on October 6.

More than one hundred thousand persons were in the streets adjacent to the pier when the steamer Manchuria arrived there with Governor General Harrison and members of his family.

The party was met at the pier by a local reception committee. A military escort, consisting of a squadron of the 7th Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Sands, U. S. A., proceeded along the line of march to the Luneta.

of sufficient infantry into the other arms to properly balance the twelve divisions." The following table shows the actual number of companies, troops and batteries, etc., of the different arms of the militia, on January 1, 1912, the number required to organize fifteen infantry divisions, and the number of units other than infantry companies that yet remain to be organized in the militia, in order that a proper divisional organization may be had:

The national guard varies from a very high efficiency in some few states, like New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Ohio, to an almost negligible efficiency in most others. The most deficient states are making the least progress to the desired end. This is largely due to a lack of adequate state appropriation, a lack of general interest in the national guard, improper armories and in some cases to incompetent adjutants general.

As to equipment, the greatest deficiency is lack of sufficient wagon transportation, tentage and horses and mules. Wagons, however, are being provided as fast as possible, but the question of animals is still a problem. New York is the only state with a completely organized division.

Generally speaking, commendable progress has been made in instructing officers and men in important work, both theoretically and in the field, especially among the best state forces. Many officers of the army and selected men are on duty with the national guard as instructors, and much important work has been accomplished.

Deficiencies Described.

In speaking of the probable proportion of the national guard to be combined with the regular army in case of war, General Robert K. Evans, U. S. A., an authority on the condition of the national guard, makes the following statement:

"Whenever an emergency has arisen in the past necessitating the calling out of large bodies of troops, the American people, with their natural impatience, have insisted upon pushing troops at once to the front, without regard to the length of time that is required to properly prepare them for field service. Assuming that this impatience will manifest itself again, the regular army will be at once pushed to the front, in whatever state of readiness it may be, and all deficiencies in men, equipment and supplies will there be made good as fast as practicable."

"In the same way the organized militia will be sent to join the regular army after being reasonably, but not fully, equipped, and after arrival at the front its deficiencies will also be made good as rapidly as possible. The two forces—namely, the regular army and the organized militia—having come together, they will then be combined into a single force as homogeneous as possible. The War Department has established the principle that the combination of regulars and militia in one regular unit will take place in divisions, brigades, regiments or smaller units is not known."

"It is not thought that a large proportion of militia could with safety be combined with fewer regulars. In fact, considering the many deficiencies as a fighting force that inherently belong to a citizen soldiery when first put into the field, it is believed that two militia to one regular is the extreme proportion that can be adopted with a reasonable prospect of securing a fairly effective force, and that the proportion of one to one would be much safer."

Foresees Disaster.

As to the plans for national defense and the proper proportion of all arms of the service, General Mills, U. S. A., says:

"The Army War College and the Division of Militia Affairs have organized the militia into twelve divisions. Infantry, field artillery, cavalry and other arms each has a definite function to perform in campaigns that cannot be performed by any other arm. Long experience of all nations of the world has shown the approximate proportions in which the different arms should exist relative to the others."

"An examination of the composition of the twelve divisions of the organized militia shows a great variation in these proportions in the different divisions, no two being alike, and that not a single one is complete, nor is there any immediate prospect of a single complete division, with the exception of the 6th New York. Here rapid progress is being made, and the complete division is believed to be within sight."

"In all other cases the deficiency is in one or more, usually several, of the arms classed as auxiliary to the infantry. The deficiency is especially apparent in the field artillery. The Division of Militia Affairs is bending every effort to create the missing troops, but is meeting with only slight success."

"If the present so-called and unbalanced divisions are ever pitted against equal forces, adequately provided with field artillery, we are foredoomed to defeat.